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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1881. Population of the National Capital 180,000.

FORD'S OFERA-HOUSE-" Exiction READ the report of the Health Officer.

It is interesting. IP Husted tries again he will establish

"ALL rights for all," will be the motto of the "readjusted " South. Ir was a false alarm-a cry of Wolfe when there was no Wolfe-or none worth

mentioning. Virginia will soon leave Delaware alone in her glory-the only whipping-post

State in the Union. The demand for a national bankrupt law is so loud and general that it is likely to be gratified during the approaching session of Congress.

Bap management and excessive greed are likely to bring disaster on Patti's concert tour. Empty benches are not indicative of or conducive to a tidal wave of enthusiasm.

Wasn'rit"u-n-c-o-n-s-t-i-t-u-t-i-o-n-a-l' for the coalition army in the Old Dominion to overthrow Daniel and his Bourbon legions? That's what the country wants to know.

A good record by Congress this winter is all that is needed to insure a regular of next year. The party is in splendid trim all along the lines.

Ir cannot be denied that the landed interest has gotten a tremendous set-back in the decisions thus far rendered of the Irish Land Commission. And still the good work goes on.

In bringing together the producers and the manufacturers of the great Southern those who use cotton machinery, the Atlanta Exposition has been a great success.

There is a wearisome monotony in Bismarck's threats to resign whenever things don't shape themselves in accordance with his imperious will. He couldn't be lifted out of office with a hundred-ton

There is a peculiar variety of the genius monkey in Central South America, that shows fight by running up a tree and hurling filth from that safe altitude. This might be appropriately designated the MacVeagh style of warfare.

THE French republic makes a change of ministry with as little jar or commotion as any of the old governments of Europe. There is a deal of solidity in the republic, considering its youth and the mercurial temperament of the French people.

"The grand things I have seen in Washglowing discourse. But the honest man leaves out the most stupendous of all the dignity of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh!

No party has ever elected to the Presidency any statesman who was violently opposition organs. The "National Democratic Organ" should emmeans kindly.

THERE is still need of a good deal of money to prevent terrible suffering in are being expended for foreign luxuries, outcry about a third term excite anything there should be no difficulty in providing for the wants of these stricken people.

THE Virginia Bourbons in their hour of grief may find some crumbs of consulation in the words of St. Paul: "No chastisement for the present seemeth joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterwards it worketh the peaceable fruits of righteousness." Men and brethren, brace

THE Solid South, with all that the name implies, is a thing of the past-it has passed into history. So much for brave Mahone, whose moral courage has been as signally displayed in his long fight against the Bourbons as his physical courage was on the battle-fields of the late war.

In Springfield, Mass., an overwhelmingly Republican city, giving a heavy majority for the Republican State ticket, there are some truly good Republicans who can't abide "the machine." Four Democratic members of the Legislature owe their election to the excessive sanctity of these brethren.

BECAUSE Mr. Windom permitted the bondholders to take their choice between a lower rate of interest and cash, thereby effecting a vast saving, he is persistently charged with having "assumed legisla tive functions." In its second childhood the Democracy indulges in drivel that would have shamed its earlier infancy.

Or all the transparent humbugs that ever tickled the ear of semi-idiotic led credulity the most flimsy is the Virginia matter of debt-paying. It is time that even the assistant Democratic editors of the North understood this. The only to deal frankly and fairly with State creditors is the coalition now triumphant.

The Democrats affect great satisfaction with having carried the Legislature of New York, because they think it will enable them to gerrymander the State for congressional purposes. They fail, however, to appreciate the full significance of the fact that the veto power is safely lodged in the hands of A. B. Cornell, a gentleman who has shown superb capac ity for utilizing that high prerogative in the interests of justice.

Ir the National Democratic party must have an issue-although one can't guess why they should have one, for they have things far more brutal.

The Sheep and the Goats.

nto political sheep and goats—the sheep laws were executed bad? really consist in having joined the Kure-election of General Grant, or in having reason by falsely pretending to regard ilm as a dangerous man? Is every Reublican who exercised his privilege of reedom of choice last year by favoring General Grant for the presidency to be man hope to be counted a sheep uness he bawled in the anti-third-term chorus or helped peddle the tracts chich were scattered broadcast in the interest of rival aspirants? The syndicate of great daily newspapers, beneath the weight of whose malign support Horace Greeley was crushed in 1872 and whose clamor for Mr. Blaine has twice rendered his nomination impossible, are impressed with the idea that there is not room enough in the same party for them and for the men who favored the nomination of General Grant. If this be really so, then they will have to go. If they can find another victim like Greeley around whom to rally, and can coax the poor frightened Bourbons to join hands with them, they had better get up another Liberal boom and mire

down as they did before. The question as to which are the sheep and which the goats of the Republican party is what the Reverend Mr. Nasby would call a question of "standpints." If the division is to be made by the apostate Republicans of 1872, who have ever since tried to defend their treachery by slandering General Grant, then the side of the sheep would be the least desirable. The mercenary motives which mainly inspired the so-called Liberal movement of 1872 were the same as those which were the foundation of sweep of the Republicans in the elections | doughface-ism in pro-slavery days. We admit the sincerity of many of the followers in that movement, but its leaders and instigators were as sorry a band of sorcheads and place-hunters as ever vexed the public ear with their grievances and their greed.

We object to the classification of Re oublicans. All men are equals in unforfeited rights. It is sheer impudence for those who still bear the stripes inflicted staple, the men who invent and make and upon them in 1872 by the Republican party, led by General Grant, to be constantly whining about the third-term advocates. It is unmanly and indecent for those who in 1880 so vilified General Grant that they fear his resentment to now complain because the President cannot share such feelings. As the time for the meeting of Congress approaches

we observe outeroppings in certain semi-Republican quarters of a querulous disposition. The third term, third-termers, and Grant men appear to disturb the minds of some. The Cabinet to be selected by President Arthur is their theme. He seems to be acting without the permission of the gongbeaters. This they do not like. They think they ought to appoint the Cabinet of the President, and that they ought also to direct his own movements, his words, and his thoughts. They insist upon choosing for the President his advisers and his friends. In good Ington" is the theme of a rural editor's time these officious and ridiculous people will find that the President has no desire to avoid the hostility of those who "grand things"—the sublimely towering have no intention to be pleased. "Peace on earth to men of good will " is the correct translation of the words which heralded the Christian era. There can be no peace with men of evil intentions. It is probably not known to any man who brace its idol behind the scenes, and not | will constitute the Cabinet of the Presiin the glare of the footlights, if it really dent, and it is proof of a contentious spirit for any one to begin to quarrel with something which he only thinks may happen, If the choice should fall upon men all of whom respect and esteem General the burnt region of Michigan. In this Grant no harm would thereby come time of great prosperity, when millions to the Republic, nor would a fresh

> enough to raise it. So far as we are able to understand the President he does not himself believe in dividing the party into sheep and goats. He is not likely, therefore, to be particular as to whether all of his Cabinet shall come from one side of the imaginary line drawn by chronic disturbers of the peace, or whether some shall be by them regarded as sheep and others as goats. He may, however, be safely counted on to guard against selecting any sheep in wolf's clothing. Perhaps as this fact dawns upon the croakers they may despair of having a friend at court, and therefore lose all interest in the matter.

but ridicule for those who were silly

The Fraudulent Prosecution in the

Star-Route Cases. The public will be gratified to observe that, nothwithstanding the serious setback sustained by the law officers of the Government by Judge Cox's decision against them in the star-route case, they have realized the necessity of proceeding against the defendants with renewed vigor-in the newspapers. The daily reports of court proceedings inform us that the grand jury is in session, as it has been ever since its reassembling October 3, but those reports do not indicate that either Mr. MacVeagh, or Mr. Gibson, or Mr. Cook, or Mr. Anybody Else has deemed it worth while to offer a single witness before that body. Perhaps they have no witness. Perhaps they never Perhaps they willfully mis-Messrs. Bliss and Brewster in pretending to those gentlemen that they Bourbon claim of superior honesty in the had a cloud of witnesses, or even so much as one. If they really know that a crime has been committed they must know it because of some legal evidence they have party in Virginia that honestly intends seen. We do not say that there is no evidence. But we know that none has been produced. It will soon be in order to inquire whether Wayne MacVengh, A. M. Gibson and William A. Cook are actually in possession of any evidence which vould convict anybody of postal frauds, in order that they may be indicted as ccessories after the fact for concealing such evidence. The proceeding by news-

William A. Cook cannot look solemn enough or wise enough to make anybody believe that he and his a sociates would not gladly and immediately produce invariably been hurt by everything of any. It leaked out during the argu- makes the maintenance of an immense the kind they have fooled with-still, ment before Judge Cox that Cook & Co. standing army its chief concern. The if they feel that they are suffering for an had secretly confessed that they have no German people are naturally patriotic issue and can't get along without it let evidence of any corruption on the part of and loyal. They have a good deal of them take hold of the whipping-post anybody; but that they maintain that it affection for Emperor William. But there and put it into their platform. They was morally wrong for Brady to differ in is a limit to their endurance of burdens, have in times past given their support to opinion from MacVeagh, Cook, and Gib- and that limit has been reached in the where the rights of all are sure of protecson as to what mail service should be or- case of many thousands

paper will not always satisfy the Govern-

nent or the public.

dered on certain routes. They say that Is the Republican party really divided no law was violated, but that the improperly. "Philadelphia lawyer" as Mr. Brewthought, and second, what he ought to faces and begin."

The Health Officer's Report.

appears in extenso in this issue, is one which will be read with great interest. He has given a large amount of space to the subject of the malarial influence upon the health of the District, and shows that much that has been said as to the unhealthiness of this locality on that account is unjust and untrue. The habit of even the professional physicians of ascribing any and every illness which cannot be distinctly diagnosed to "malarial influence" has become so general that it has been acquired by the laity who assert, without any qualification, that Washington has more malaria than any other ity. These assertions find their way nto the press of other cities, and as a onsequence the District gets a bad Dr. Townshend believes that name. many diseases which are attributed to 'malaria" may be traced to other causes, and therefore that much of the odium which has been cast upon the Capital City on account of the amount of malarial influence is undeserved. Comparative statements show that of fourteen of the principal cities of the country but two show a lower death-rate than the District-viz.: St. Louis and Boston. In the latter city the regulations as to burial permits are fully as stringent is our own, but in St. Louis there is said to be so much laxity that it is doubtful if all the deaths find their way to the official records. If this is so there is then but one city with a deathrate less than ours, which effectually refutes the charge of general unhealthiness. If the committee of the enate which has under consideration the mprovement of the river front will reommend the proper reclamation of the Kidwell Bottoms, and a just Congress will give a generous appropriation, there will be no reason why the Capital of the Nation should not become the healthiest place of residence in the country. The eport of Dr. Townshend is able and exaustive, and shows how thoroughly he understands and how faithfully he has performed the onerous duties of his important office.

Those Confederate Bonds.

The recent sales of confederate bonds in Europe have excited universal comment through the press.

Some partisan journals take it as a premonition of an effort on the part of the olders of such bonds to have the United states assume the payment of them. Others assert that the ultimate object

n view is to subject a deposit of \$17,000,000 in the Bank of England by the confederate government to their payment. A more plausible solution of the mat-

ter can be given, although it is, of course, merely surmise. At the time of the collapse of the confederate government, in 1865, a large

mount of property belonging to that government remained in the hands of its agents, bankers, and other mercantile ouses in England, France, Germany, and Holland.

This property consisted of cotton, munitions of war, supplies, and steamers, some of them finished, equipped, and ready for sea, others in an unfinished condition; also large amounts of money, bulletins. the proceeds of the sale of confederate bonds.

The value of this property has been estimated to be of the value of one hundred millions and more.

The attention of Congress and of the executive departments has more than once been called to the existence of this property, but as far as is known no steps have ever been taken by the United States Government toward securing it. Legally it escheated to the different

t lay at the time it ceased to have an owner; and it is only a sort of international equity that would entitle the United States to claim it.

It is more than probable that, in order to overcome the equity resting in the United States and to raise an equity in their own behalf, these bankers and merchants, in whose possession the property or its proceeds still remains, are purchas ing confederate bonds; so that if they are called upon, either by their own governments or by the United States to disgorge, value of the property.

THE dovernment's prosecutors assure the Times' correspondent that their other cases are all ready for prosecution, and have been ready for som time. Of these cases, that against S. W. Dorsey and his party is the largest. Owing to the delays which it was believed would be caused by submission of some of these cases to the grand arr, the statute of limitations running inexorably all the time to the disadvantage of the Governent, it was hoped that some of the cases at leas could be begun by information proceedings. It is now decided that this cannot be done. The present rand jury, which seems to be inclined to des the cristene and all the witnesses is a case, and to in-sist upon a method of procedure which would keep the Dorsey case before them for six months, will soon go out of effice. A new grand jury will be sworn on December 7. The Government's prese-cutors inform the Times' correspondent that they will present their cases to this new grand jury, and hat they may place the evidence in so ases before the present grand jury .- New York

Yes, the present grand jury requires evidence before indicting the victims of Cook and Gibson's cupidity or Mac-Veagh's hate. The next grand jury, and all future grand juries, will be equally unreasonable. Couldn't General MacVeagh order a court-martial?

The marked increase of Socialism and Communism in Germany, as shown by some cyldence of unlawful conduct on the recent elections, is but the natural the part of Thomas J. Brady if they had result of a system of government that

A Cook Who Wants a Situation. Colonel Corkhill says that he permitted an adjournment of the grand jury last being the good men and the goats the In short, they say that they do not believe September pursuant to an understanding And does Republican goodness General Brady thought what he said he previously had with the Attorney-Gene thought in regard to the necessity of in- ral. William A. Cook, finding that Mac-Klux Klans in 1872 in opposition to the creased service on certain routes, and Veagh makes no denial of this, rises and that if he did so think he ought to be denies it himself. That does not in the since that time striven to vindicate the indicted for thinking differently from least degree shake the statement of Colwhat the learned prosecutors say they onel Corkhill. MacVeagh and Corkhill would have thought under like cir- acted together in the adjournment of the cumstances. Not even as able a grand jury. But if Corkhill could have been censured for so agreeing with Macster can make anything else out Veagh, what shall be said of the remarkset off with the goate? And can no of the star-route cases than is able fact that Cook, Gibson, and Maccontained in this paragraph. Now let | Vesgh took pains to be absent when the Mr. Cook bring to the grand jury his wit- grand jury met, and that not a nesses to prove, first, what General Brady single witness had been subpornaed by them to appear before that have thought. "Le. ve thy damnable body? Did it not give ground for suspicion against them thus to run away leaving no word as to their intentions? They proceeded just as men The report of Dr. Smith Townshend, would who had no witnesses and were the Health Officer of the District, which making a sham-fight through the newspapers to be bought off. The campaign now being made by Cook and Gibson through the newspapers against the Dis

> make room for one of their own kind. LEARNED pundits of the Democratic press are ratiocinating with unwonted ponderosity in order to show that the Virginia movement will not penetrate the other Southern States. The contract is too heavy. In every Southern State there are thousands of discontented Democrats who will follow the example set by their brethren in Virginia. Bourbonism will die hard, but die it must. There will, of course, be two parties in the South as in the North, but the intolerant spirit that has cursed the South must give way be fore the rising tide of liberty and equality before the law. The right of every voter to vote as he pleases and have his vote honestly counted must be assured in every State, county, and precinct.

trict Attorney, who has not been in any

manner connected with the star-route

cases, is an arrogant and an insulting at-

tempt on the part of men who have

themselves been found wanting to dic-

tate the removal of a faithful officer to

THE New York Tribune congratulates the people that the star-route accusations have "practically destroyed" the accused even though they have not been sustained. This is as vile as the ruflianly remark of Wayne MacVeagh that whether anybody should ever be convicted or not, he had "branded" the star route men "with infamy," Such sentiments as these would come more appropriately from a drunken harlot who dashes vitriol into the face of a decent passer-by than from a leading newspaper or the head of the Department of Justice. It is the spirit of an assassin which speaks out in such devilish utterances.

WHILE those who can afford large expenditures find ample facilities here for the gratification of refined tastes or luxurious habits, it is a cheerful fact that persons of small incomes, who are compelled to practice economy, can live comfortably and respectably in Washington more cheaply than in any other American city of any pretensions.

THE "bloated monopolies" never had things more to their liking in the constitution of Ways and Means Committees than during the recent period of Democratic ascendency in Congress. In view of this suggestive fact Democratic organs shouted "go lightly" in commenting on the iniquities of the tariff."

Mr. Gladstone is happy in being able to discern "signs of improvement in Ireland." The Irish people would be equally delighted to discover similar indications as to the English policy toward their unhappy country. There is too the gift of the late Emperor of Russia. much of the "Order-reigns-in-Warsaw" tone in Mr. Giadstone's announcement.

Ir clears the situation perceptibly to be officially assured that the amount to be paid to the creditors of the Newark bank will depend on the assets of the establishment! It is so gratifying to have official statements brought down to the level of the average understanding, like doctors'

It is said that Thurlow Weed has kept diary from his twelfth year. This makes us regret that Methuselah was not equally considerate, so that his journal, abutting on Mr. Weed's, a complete history of the world by actual observers might have been secured to coming generations.

A HALL of records, in which the archives of the Government and other papers of great historic value can be stored without risk of destruction by fire, is so indispengovernments within the domain of which | sably necessary that the proposition to construct it ought not to encounter opposition from any quarter.

Ir is doubtful if any two of the noisy advocates of "protection for revenue only" could agree upon a tariff bill if they had two years in which to consider the question. If they lived in different sections they would never agree.

WHEN the day of national Thanksgiving arrives it should find the Democratic party giving hearty and devout thanks that-since it has lost the capacity to govthey may set off these bonds against the ern-it is not charged with the responsibility of governing.

WE learn that the counsel for Brady and others will not make any motion to quash the proceedings by newspaper in the star-route cases. It is only in the courts that any defense will be made by them.

Almost a hundred millions a year is the bounty we contribute to the British commercial marine. Isn't it about time to do something for the encouragement of our own decayed shipping interest? Congness will be with us in three weeks

from next Monday. It can remain in session until it expires by limitation without rebuke from residents of the Capital. In the long run it does not pay to try

to evade the revenue laws. Ten men have been ruined where one has enriched himself by trying to defraud the revenues THE best preserver of peace is readiness for war. Our rotten ships, obsolete guns,

and worse than worthless coast-defenses are almost an inducement for insult. THE elections of this year show what success will crown the Republican party next year, when it rises up in its might to elect a new Congress.

The lawlessness that confessedly prevails in Kentucky and Missouri is the most suggestive comment on overwhelming Bourbon majorities.

THE tide of emigration shuns Bourbonism, and capital seeks investment only tion.

THE attorneys for the Government are a unit se to the course to be pursued, and unless restrained by some superior powers they will press the cases as speedily and vigorously as possible.—W. A. Click in Evening Star

What "superior powers" does Mr. Cook mean? and what does he mean to

insinuate? PERSONALITIES.

THE widow of the great chemist, Baron Liebig, has lately died.

Two HUNDRED requests for autographs are received by Mr. Whittier every year, MR. ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN arrived Thursday on the steamer Westphalia from Ham-

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is to sail for Europe to day in the White Star steamship Bri-

Nicolini, the tenor, "thee's" and 'thous" Patil in public. He is a good talker and

a man of tact,

and jurisprudence

ellor of Ireland, took a formal farewell of the bar nesday. Ma. Choare was once described by an old farmer as looking like a mixture of Jaundice

LORD O'HAGAN, the retired Lord Chan-

Mr. James Barron Hope is to repeat his Yorktown Centennial poem in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, 22d inst. CARDINAL NINA has succeeded to the

refectures of the congregations formerly presided wer by Carolinal Caterini. THE Norristown Herald surmises that Mr. Wolfe will give his whole time now to life in-

urance and the salary grab. "By blood," says Mr. Gladstone, "I am a Scotchman, by birth a Lancashireman, by resi-lence a Londoner, and by marriage a Welshman." NEAR President Harrison's grave, at forth Bend, Ind., there is to be built a Methodist

SATISFIED that the State was all right ed his re-election not doubtful, Governor Long, of Massachusetts went to a Boston theatre of esday night.

Church as a memorial of him, which will bear his

uis Albert Wagner, who committed sui New Orleans last month, was the inventor of the erm "bulldozer," HERWARTH VON BITTERFIELD is the oldst field-marshal in the German army, being

Accounting to a Louisiana newspaper.

nearly ninety years old, and having served for venty, and is still hale and sound, Ir some "gentleman" could accom odate "Kunnel" Cash, of South Carolina, with a duel, and are him into the hereafter, a great ser-vice would be done the State, the country, and the

cause of civilization. ERASTUS BROOKS and the President of the State Board of Health of New York, have been appointed to represent the board at the meeting of

the Public Health Association to be held in Sa-vannah on November 27. THE paragraph is going the rounds of curly, and on the brow it has a plenty of cowlicks, which naturally part somewhere near the middle.

JUDGE RAPALLO Thursday evening gave the judges of the Court of Appeals and their wives dinner at his residence in Albany, the occasion cing the retiring from the court of Chief-Justice Folger. Governor Cornell and wife were present. RECENTLY a New Jersey embezzler, who

and gathered unto himself \$2,000 belonging to other scopie, was awarded tweive years in the penitentiary. This is New Jersey justice. Under this rule Cashier Baldwin, of Newark, will go up for 12,500 "IF Congress appropriates money to

pay us," said one of the surgeons that attended Garfield, "we shall be glad, but we shall never ask Mrs. Garfield for a dollar." This is sound sense, and the people will sustain Congress in paying the PROBABLY the only person now living who ever saw Cornwalls is Charles Branigan, of Watertown, Wis, who is ninety-seven years old, and who remembers when the soldier passed through

the County Monaghan, in Ireland, in 1798, with his flying camp, as it was called. THE Hon. E. B. Washburne is living quietly in his Chicago home, but is far from fulc. He has lately been occupied in the preparation of a history of the life and times of the Hon. Edward Coles, the second Governor of Illinois. The book

has much to say concerning the anti-slavery PRINCE ACHILLE NEPOLEON MURAT IS a not too fortunate stock-jobber in Paris. He is the grandson of a king. His father, Prince Lucien, is still living; his sister is the wealthy Duchess de Mouchy, and his wife, Princess Salome, of Min-

Mr. Santley, the vocalist, who was in this country a few years ago, has become a Roman Catholic, and is very generous to that Church. He upports three or four orphan children, sings reguarly and without charge to a church in Highge London, and has given \$25,000 to a diocesan seminary in which Cardinal Manning is interested.

THE Sultan has again commanded the site of Solomon's Temple to be cleared of weeds and rubbish. When the Emperor Francis Joseph visited Jerusalem, some years since, Abdul Aziz ordered the work to begin at once, but after a little exhibition of energy it ceased. The recent visit of the Crown Prince Rudolph has, however, given

BRAYTON IVES, a New Yorker, paid \$15,-900 for an illuminated missal the other day not too large to slip into an overcoat pocket if, like those in Mr. George Bancroft's overcoat, the pocket is nade big enough to take in an octavo This is probably the largest price ever paid in this country for one book. In England \$36,000, paid for nburg Bible on paper, is high-water mark in book prices.

Bulwer always wrote in perfect isolation. His study was remote, and the least noise was forbidden. While writing, the floor about him was strewn with books and papers, and so jealous was he of the privacy of his sanctum that few were ever admitted within its walls. In his later days he never gave more than three hours to composition. After silently eating a light break fast he would enter his study at ten, and regularly at one o'clock he would emerge, his work over for the day

THE Czar is about to present the Shah with a picture representing the late Emperor at various ages, the frame of which—in oak inlaid with gold and precious stones-cost over \$7,000. His Imperial Majesty has just bought, for 6,000,000 rubles, four large houses which are too near his Aultchkoff Palace, from one of which a Nighilistka" mine was once laid, and in another Jelyaloff was arrested. It is said that very affect tionate relations exist between the members of the imperial family and the widow of the last Czar, the Czarina visiting her the day of the assassi-nation, the Duchess of Edinburgh spending many hours with her before the funeral of the murdered man, and even the Princess of Wales taking pains o show her respect.

History is writing Hayes down as the weakest President the United States has ever had.— Buffulo News. Slightly inaccurate, we think. History finished the job long ago; there was very little to do,-Rochester Express.

They Go Gn Porever. The Liar's Brigade, after brilliant service in the campaign and election, have already gone on active duty in forceasting the course and liey of the victorious Readjusters.-Rich

The Coming Man. The young men swept everything bebre them in Brooklyn. We may remark that the ing man is the coming man in this country,-

The Result. The authorities prohibited the sale of beer and wines on the Iowa State fair grounds, and the visitors bought 11,600 bottles of whisky inaide of the gates.

"I'll light you down the avenue-

It is so dark!" she said— And held the lamp with one white hand, Up high above her head. The light fell on her shining halr,

And on her lily face, And on her arm and shoulder, curved With such surprising grace. "Oh, beauty mine!" I thought, "how dark, The world may ever be— However dark or cold—yet still It will be bright near thes?"

And then I ran back through the dark nd then I rad uses the To kies her once again;
Us sudden for possessied my heart,
Almost as keen as pain.
—Charles Francis Adams,

The Philadelphia Times says: "Love without a kist would be like the harp without the hand; the rainbow without its hue; the brook without its babble; the landscape without it color; the tea-rose without its odor; poetry with-out its rythm, or marriage without love." The Times might have continued its comparisons, and the press that Bret Harte now parts his hair in the Times might have continued its comparisons, and middle. He almost always did. His hair is likened love without a kiss to a hand-organ without its crank; an egg without salt; a cod-fish without flavor; a society young man without money; a boil without a poultice; an oyster with-out its health; a circus without a clown—but they wouldn't have sounded so poetical.—Norristowa Herald.

proofe construpt, and communicating of suppyards, dec, should keep in view the lane of the land as laid those in the Revised Statutes, Sec. 1754 to self: Size, 1754. Persons homorobly discharged from the military in navel service by reason of clumbility remis-ting from wounds or stickness tocurred in the loss of data, that be preferred for appointments to credi offices, provided they are found to possess the business expectly necessary for the proper discharge of the du-ties of such offices.

The next section is not mandatory in its characte but is a good recommendation that ought to be kept

The next recommends is a good recommend to a good recommend to a good relizent.

Size, 1755. In praterial recognition of the same fixed 1755. In praterial recognition of the same fixed from the military and naved service of the charged from the military and naved service of the managery by reason of seconds, algorite, or the expiration and the same fixed purely from the military and previous for the previous of seconds. For the previous of previous to go previo

He Knew Mis Duty.

Arthur Rance was mayor of the Ninth Arrondise ment. One night, when a sortic had been made

the streets were crowded with people anxions to

carn news from the battle-field. With great diffi-culty M. Rance forced his way to the door of his office, but there two sentries crossed their bayonets

refore him. "No one can pass in here without an

order from the mayor!" "But I say I'm the mayor!" "That makes no difference—you can't pass in here without an order." Thereupon M.

Hance gravely drew out his pocket-book and wrote on a leaf: "Allow me to pass (Signed) Rance, mayor," which precious order he handed to the

sentry. "Ah, that's all right! Pass in, sir! Our

A Dollar Shot at Crockery.

other day a little hooked up, and, feeling as though

he ought to break something, said to the proprie-tor, as he viewed a long shelf full of crockery and

glassware, "What will you take to let me throw my boot at that 'cre'?" "Just \$1," answered the owner. The man paid the dollar, and taking off one of his boots, took aim at the shelf with the in-

ention of raking it from one end to the other. He

threw it with all his might, and it went forth with a great deal of swiftness, but missed every bit of

rockery, landing in a tub of water in the rear of

the store. A more disgusted man has seldom bee

The Pequots.

A remnant of the once powerful Pe

quot race still maintains a tribal organization in Connecticut. Schaghticoke, the ancient seat of this people, is stimated in the town of Kent, under the Schaghticoke Mountain, in the middle valley

f the Housatonic. Schaghticoke now conststs of

six little brown, clap-boarded, one-story houses, tenanted by some seventeen persons, and the whole tribe numbers about fifty. The reservation

of three hundred acres comprises Schaghtleoke Mountain, valuable only for its timber. Vinie, the aged queen of the tribe, is nearly white, earns her

living by basket making, and is a member of the nearest Congregational church.

wen.-Kingston Freeman.

A chap went into a crockery store the

orders were imperative, you know!"

During the seige of Paris in 1870, M.

notice between pureu

"I have good news for you," said old Suyerten, to a clerk in his office, "Your nucle who died last week left his Ohio farm to your ousin Ben and you get nothing." The clerk aughed a loud laugh of joyous relief, "By Jeorge," he said, "that takes a load off me. Uncle Ezra was so angry at me the week before he died he swore he would leave me that farm. It has two tax titles and three mortgages on it; there is a flaw in the original patent, five families are fighting for it, and there is a stranger in possession. Ben nust have made the old man awful mad someow."—Hawkeye.

A Soldiers' Home in California General Rosecrans, as chairman of the ommittee, has issued an appeal for funds for the rection of a veteran soldiers' home in California. Ha says: "California alone has over one hundred veteran soldiers and sailors in her poor-hou many more are on the brink of destitution and old age. A home must be promptly provided for those who should now be in one, and for those who, in the future, will be forced to seek such shelter Every veteran, and everybody who beneath our dag enjoys on this coast what their valor aided to win or preserve, is bound to help."

An Editor's Home. Here is a Castle. It is the House of an Editor. It has Stained Glass windows and Mahog-any stairways. In front of the Castle is a Park. Is it not Sweet? The lady in the Park is the editor's wife. She wears a Costly robe of Velvet trim-The editor sits on the front Stoop, snoking an Havana Cigar. His little Children are playing with diamond Marbles on the Tosselated Floor. The editor can afford to live in Style. He gets Seventy-Five Dollars a month

Wages,-Denver Tribune Primer. Innocence. Some little children were sitting one day on the steps of a school-house, singing, as they often do, some of their favorite hymns. They were suddenly surprised by a rude fellow, who came up to them and said: "Does your master teach you nothing but singing those foolish hymns?" "Yes, said a pale-faced little boy, about six years of age. 'he tells us that it is foolish to play three ace against a finsh." The rade fellow seemed much affected by the childish innocence of this remark, and passed on. This incident occurred in Chicago.—Carl Schurz.

Exclusiveness. A journal published at a Jewish charity fair in Cincinnati takes the ground that it is the Jews who are exclusive, and tells them that they ought to be more telerant of Christians. "We as-sert ourselves," it says, "as a 'peculiar people, and, except in our business associations, hold our elves aloof from the Christian world.

"A Sack-Religious Thing." "Why were you not at church last Clara?" asked Amelia, Clara—"I didn't have anything to wear. I shall Sunday, couldn't; go next Sunday if my sack is done. Amelia-Oh, you sack-religious thing !"-Roston Tran cript.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mrs. Stacking is in Indianapolis, visiting Mrs Dr. Kitchen. Mrs. Justice Miller and daughter are in New

York, visiting Mrs. Munson. Miss Minnie Stout is home again after a summe ramble of some month's duration Lieutenant L. V. Caziaro and wife are located for

the winter in their house on N street.

Senator and Mrs. Windom expect to occupy their elegant new house about the 1st of December Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, wife and daughter of the late Senator Corponter, are expected here the middle of this month to remain some weeks.

Miss Nelly Hutchinson, one of the editorial staff of the New York Tribuse, has recently published a volume of poems. They are as graceful in diction and as spiritual in thought, as the young author is herself in person and character.

There is a tradition that the wife of one of the early Presidents-who was of a domestic turn of mind-would, during a spell of rainy weather, such as Washington has had for some days past, utilize the spacious proportions of the east ro dry the family washing in. If it were possible for her to open her eyes upon the same room wher the improvements now going on are completed she would hardly have the courage to stretch a ciothes-line across it, and the contrast of moist pillow-cases, limp towels, &c., with heavy hangings of old gold satin, velvet carpets, glittering chandeliers, and polished mirrors would be offen-sive even to her housewifely-eyes. It will look brighter and better this winter than it has ever

The tendency to extravagance in house furnish ing seems to be on the increase. The modern fishion of polished floors, with here and there a rug, would suggest the idea of economy in the saving of carpet, but instead of being more ecal it is really much more expensive. In the first place the floor must be inlaid with fancy woods, or it must be finished and polished with as much care and nicety as a door or a mantle, and the rug may cost any amount of money from \$5 up to the yearly income of many families, and very often an extra servant is required to keep the whole in the exquisite order which after all is their chief beauty. A lady who has been in Eu rope for some time has returned to the city and is now engaged in the delightful task of furnishing her house in the modern style. While abroad she collected many rare and beautiful things-soft Turkish rugs, pictures, cabinets, bric-a-brac. &c., which, with hangings of allk and tapestry for the walls, will make it as luxurious as one could de-

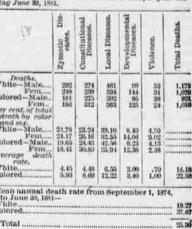
OUR PUBLIC HEALTH-

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

A First-Class Showing-Slanders Refuted-Malaria Discussed-Sanitary Surreys, Vital Statisties, and Other Matters of Interest to the People of Washington.

Health Officer Smith Townshend yeserday submitted to the Commissioners of the District his annual report, covering the operations of the Health Department for the year ending June 20, 1821. The document covers 160 pages of closely written manuscript and is accompanied by over sixty tables, maps and charts illustrating the statistics relating to births, marriages, and leaths. It is an interesting and instructive super as the following will show. After an introduction in the usual form, he says 'I trust that these statements may give evidence of substantial progress in the right direction. Our labors in this branch of the public service have een put forth in an earnest, energetic effort to accomplish all no sees good for the District of Co-umbia, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to say that our showing as to healthfulness is even better than that of last year. Seventy-one less deaths occurred during the year ended June 30, 1881, than during the year preceding. The total number of deaths was 4,136, of which number 2,206 were of white persons, and 1,231 of colored per-sons; showing a death rate of 18,18 per 1,000 per sunum for the white, 31,27 for the colored, and 22,60 for the total population. Of the decedons 1,678 were children under five years of age, while 707 were persons sixty years of age or over. There were 3,5% births, 812 marriages, and 363 still births reported. The following tabular statement gives in a condensed form the deaths by class, sex, and color, with percentages and death rates:

Douths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and amount death-rates for year end-



Mean barometer for year, 30.07 inches; mean temperature, 53.25; mean percentage of humidity, 79.6; total amounts of rainfall, 43.56 inches. Again we have been blessed with freedom from disease in epidemic form, while some of the cities around us have been scourged with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, &c. The following is a brief state ment of

in the various branches of the department. There were 20,071 nuisances reported and abated: 31,992 pounds of meat; 13,492 bushels of fruit and vegetables: 142,554 pounds of fish, and 10,186 bushels of cysters condemned as unfit for food; examinations and reports made on 1,883 citizens' continuables codes; laned for budial at public expenses. plaints; orders issued for burial at public expense in 568 cases; examinations made to ascertain local cause of disease in 124 cases; 1,193 official letters written; 2,341 official notices issued; 67 cases referred to the attorney for prosecution under the health ordinances; 3,651 animals impounded; 2,805 dogs killed; 5,907 dead animals, 10,560 tons of garbage, and 15,881 barrels of night soil removed; 150 deaths referred to the coroner for investigation; 4,775 permits for burial issued, the regular mouthly reports compiled and sent out, and the office work ndu cted." Referring to the subject of WASHINGTON MALARIA,

"In the Health Department, probably more so than in any other branch of the public ser-vice of the District government, we are compelled to delay the commentary portion of our, report; the tabular work requisite to intelligently illustrate the statistics relating to births, marriages, and deaths, and render them of some value to the statistician, is necessarily extensive and covern some time after the expiration of the year, which the report includes. During the time of preparation questions may arise in the public mind which tion questions may arise in the public mind which demand prompt consideration and which it may be well to answer or discuss promptly. As the period intervening between the date properly covering this report and that at which it is being prepared for the public hands was a period during which more than ordinary interest centered upon us, I think I may be pardoned if I enter into a little explanation, coupled with a comparison, relative to the healthfulness of ours and other cities during the past few historic weeks. Washington its ins the past few historic weeks. Washington, its imand outs, its uprising and its downsitting, its every fluctuation and its every change, is usually her-alded to the world; but the events of the memorable months of July, August, and September, 1881, have made it during that time, more than ever, a cynosure for all eyes and a subject for every critic We have been discussed latitude, longitude, meteorology, topography, and climate.

OUR ATMOSPHERE has been descanted upon by many who were as fully acquainted with their subject as they were with the surface of the earth surrounding the North Pole. Our sewerage and drainage has been discussed pro and con by others just as well in-formed. The mirror has been held up to an imaginary Roman campagna or Blackhole of Calcutta and Washington and the District of Colum-bia pictured as the reflection. It would be useless, of course, for me to attempt a description of the condition of the public mind which influenced, called for, or tolerated such senseless, unfounded and yet startling vaporings as were heralded forth regarding the sanitary condition of our cities. A prominent New York divine, influenced no doubt by the daily press reports, spoke from his pulpit in ominous tones of 'the pestilential atmosphere surrounding the abiding place of our Chief Magistrate.' Indeed I wonder that the atrocious crime of July 2 has not itself been charged up to the account of 'Washington malaria.' 'Malaria' has been a fruitful theme. It has furnished columns upon columns to the daily and weekly press, giving work to numerous typos, startling reading matter to the general public, and has ofttimes proven a very convenient shelter for the puzzled doctor. I think that most of the ills that human flesh is heir to' have at some time found cover beneath its seven letters. The at-tempted definitions of the term 'malaria' are rather vague and unsatisfactory and the manner in which it moves, and the dire results which fol-low, are equally strange and unaccountable. Malaria is the cause of many ills in many forms here in this District-at least it is so accr True, many of the same conditions arising from malaria ' here result from

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT CAUSES in other sections of the country. When our la-mented President had been on his bed of suffering for several days, and his attendants carnest and eager in his behalf, unmindful of themselves, had been nights and days watching and waiting by his side, 'malaria' stepped in and took hold of them one by one-something it had never done before, One of our authorities, in attempting to define or describe malaria, says: 'It is proved by the ex-perience of all ages that there is an intimate connection between marshy districts and certain discases, especially the various forms of intermitten and remittent fever; but the exact nature of the ioxious agent and the circumstances upon which its formation and extrication depend are even at the present day not altogether established. It is clearly neither heat nor moisture, for the crews of clean ships when cruising in the tropics at a dis-tance from the land are usually healthy; nor is it any known gas extricated from the marsh, for the gases collected by stirring up marshes (carbonic acid, nitrogen, oxygen, and car-burretted hydrogen) may, be inspired without givburretted hydrogon) may, so inspired without giving rise to any of the aymptoins resembling those
produced by malaria. It may be regarded as an
established fact that the noxious agent is a product of vegetable decomposition occurring unior
certain conditions of heat and moissure. The
'ectain conditions' under which it takes hold of
fas victim are as mysterious and unaccountable as
those under which it is produced. If one of the President's attendants had been taken sick at Elberon it would probably have been from some disease other than malaria; no other would have dared try to usurp malaria's right at the White House, Malaria has a monopoly here. Dyspepsia has been termed our 'national disease.' Malaria may be said to have attained a wide-spread repu

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL DISEASE. If a man stepped upon an orange peal upon one of weeks later would go to work to dema you the effect of malaria as a prime factor in that man's case and condition. When an excuse is wanted for any abnormal condition of the hu system, mularin comes up as naturally as quinne